DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. IV.] Saturdag den 30sten November, 1816. [No. 48.

PUBLICATIE.

WY Gouverneurs en Raaden des Eilands Curaçao, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte horen lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy met de grootste indignatie zyn ontwaar geworden hoe dat eenige kwaadgezinden en rustverstoorende woelzieke lieden zich niet ontzien des avonds en wel in den vroegen avondstond met steenen te gooyen of werpen niet alleen na de voorbygangeren maar zelfs na die geene die rustig en vreedig voor hunne huisen zitten of op hunne stoepen met hun byhebbende geselschap op een gooorloofde wyze zich vermaaken zodanig dat zy genoodsaakt zyn om ongelukken voor te komen in hunne huisen te retireeren; al het welk strydende is tegen de goede policie die by geciviliseerde natien zo heilig moet onderhouden worden en de zulken die dat zoeken om ver te werpen kragtdadig tegen te gaan.

Zo is 't, dat wy om onze goede en wel geintentioneerde Burgers en Ingezeetenen te toonen dat wy geene de minste quaad veel min baldadigheeden die tot nadeel van zyn evenmensch strekken kan kunnen gedoogen by deesen, allen en eenen ygelyken wie zy zyn moogen zonder onderscheid van persoonen interdicceeren, het gooyen of werpen met steenen zo als hier vooren reeds is vermeld, op pœne dat die geene die geattrapeerd worden zig daar aan schuldig te hebben gemaakt ten exempel voor anderen naar exigentie van zaaken aan den lyve, jaa zelfs, met den dood zullen worden gestraft.

Lasterende en beveelende den ageerend Fiscaal deser Eilanden den Edele Gestrengen Heer Mr. Petrus Bernardus Van Starckenborgh, op de contraventeurs deezer Publicatie naauwkeurig acht te slaan en tegen deselve te ageeren als daar by vermeld staat.

En op dat niemand hier van eenige ignorantie moge pretendeeren, hebben wy gelast dat deese alomme zal worden gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd.

Aldus gearresteerd in onse Raads vergaderinge in 't Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 21sten October 1802.—En gepubliceerd den 23sten ditto daaraanvolgende in 't selve Fort in de Willemstad buiten de Steene Pads poort en aan de Overzyde deezer Haven.

(Onderstond) Ter ordonnantie van hunne Excellentien en edele Achtbaaren voornoemd,

(Was getekend) SPECHT, Ged. Sec.

Accordeert met deszelfs origineel,

(Was getekend) W. PRINCE, Secretaris.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raaden van Policie van Curaçao, en onderhorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte horen lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal enige kwaadgezinde en rustverstorende lieden niettegenstaande de Publicatie door Gouverneur en Raden dezes Eilands op den 21sten October 1802, tegen het werpen of goyen met steenen gearresteerd en op den 23sten derzelve maand gepubliceerd, zig verstout hebben sommige der goede Ingezetenen in hunne woning te verontrusten, door tegen, op, en over de huizen met stenen te werpen; en naardien diergelyke, ongeregeldheden niet ongemerkt kunnen blyven, maar integendeel kragt dadig behoren tegengegaan te worden, zo is het dat wy nodig geoordeeld hebben de vorengemelde Publicatie welke te gelyk met deeze wederom zal worden gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd, te renoveren gelyk dezelve gerenoveerd wordt by deeze, en tot ampliatie op dezelve wel expresselyk ook te verbieden het gooyen of werpen met steenen, tegen, op, of over de huizen of op enige andere hoegenaamde wyze, op pœne als by voormelde Publicatie is gestatueerd.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernement's Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den November 1816, het derde jaar Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd.

(Was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(Was getekend) W. PRINCE, Secretaris.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in Willemstad, op Pietermaay en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 21sten daaraanvolgende.

(was getekend) W. PRINCE, Secretaris.

Brieven, ter Gouvernement's Secretary berustende, tot dato 30sten November, 1816.

AAN

Thomas Miciel	F. de Monteverde
John Fournier	H. Martina Luis
Delieux	C. van der Zingel
Thomas Lucas	M. Y. Messa
Anna Theodora	Jan Louis Serbier
Felix nit Negre	Catharina Arrieta
Domingo	J. Stuylingh Cornelis
	Maria Marta Curiel
Johanes Dorcas	Doroth. Streaur
Barend Felman	Wed: Aron Morales
Jachin Antony	Wed: Tony Vercal
Maria Graval	Leorencia Hereson
Lea Suares	Lorenzo Potesta
A. Severein	Semuel Lopez Dias
Jose Maria Ruis	M J. Christian.
A. Boyton	A. Theodora Pieterse
Jesse M'Lean	Felix Valles
M. Beverly	M. Olivo
Cristina E. Flores	Anna C. Hooft
Boufiglio	Baptista Charier
P. Calvo	Francisca Garcier

Naar Amsterdam.

Zal zonder uitstel op den 7den December van hier vertrekken, de brik



DE VROUW ELISABETH,
Capt. KLAAS SCHOLL.

Alle de geenen die eenige vorderingen ten lasten gemelde brik mogte hebben, addresseeren zich voor den 3den December, ten kantoore van BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.

Curaçao, 30sten Nov. 1816.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe geauthoriseerd door zyn Excellentie de Gouverneur Generaal doed aanzegging by deeze aan alle de genen die als nog hunne Pattenten niet afgehaald hebben, zulks ten spoedigste ten zyne kantoore te komen doen.

MATTHIAS SCHOTBORGH, G. z.
Ontvanger General.

Curaçao den 22sten November, 1816.

DE endergeteekende verzoekt de geenen die eenige pretentie mogte hebben ten lasten van wylen den Heer Jacobus Sasportas, zich binnen den tyd van 14 dagen by hem ondergeteekende te addresseeren.

22sten Oct. J. F. G. ZIEGLER, qq

DE ondergeteekene, van voorneemen zynde om binnen weinige weeken, het Eiland te verlaten, betuigt openlyk zyne dank aan hen, die hem met hun vertrouwen geliefden te vereeren, en verzoekt een ieder die iets van hem te vorderen mogte hebben, zyn pretentiën in te zenden uitterlyk voor den 10den December eerstkomende, als meede zyne debiteuren om het schuldige voor den 15den December af te doen.

HUDIG, Med. Dr.

Heeren Straat, den 22sten Nov. 1816.

DEN ondergetekende, Kapitein van het brik L'Eugenie verzoekt, en waarschouwt ieder, om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde brik te crediteeren, zullende niets betaald worden door

22sten Oct. GERRIT DE HAANE.

DEN ondergetekende, Kapitein van het schip Anna Maria verzoekt, en waarschouwt ieder, om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde schip te crediteeren, zullende niets betaald worden door

22sten Oct. J. D. HAINES.

Kingston, Jamaica, October 17, 1816.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the British Schooner PERTHSHIRE, of this port, with a Cargo of 30,000*l*, in value, was captured on the 31st of last month, off Morant-Bay, and within eight miles of the shore, by a Schooner of the United States of America, called the HUNTER, which, under the direction of two Owners, *John Johnson* and *Charles Cougeling*, of Baltimore, was fitted out within these two months at Aux-Cayes for piratical purposes, and commanded by one SAMUEL BROWN, who sent the Perthshire to the Isle of Vache, where she was visited by the aforesaid Owners, who came out to her from Aux Cayes, and sacked the Passenger's luggage, stripped them of their Clothes and every trifling appendage, condemned the Vessel and Cargo, according to piratical custom, and being immediately joined by *Brown* and their Corsair, they transferred the guns, arms, &c. and crew to the Perthshire, which they then called the NEW GENERAL ARISMENDI, pretending to be under the Venezuela flag, and with her went upon a cruise: And whereas, notwithstanding it is the prevailing opinion throughout the Western World that the many pirates, not at all Spaniards, but Vessels notoriously known to be fitted out chiefly at Baltimore, New-Orleans, and Hayti, with crews from those places, swarming these seas, have been encouraged to it from Great-Britain forbearing to molest them, and, continuing in the same persuasion (whether they will be justified or no I know no), they boldly increase, and audaciously rob and plunder every thing defenceless, [without respect to any nation or flag; the above Reward will be given to any Person, who may lead to the recovery of the Perthshire, or to the arrest, in this City, of any of the said Owners or Master of the Schooner Hunter, *alias* General Arismendi, that it may be attempted to prosecute them on shore to merited punishment, and hold them up as an example to the terror of others: And it is hoped every true Citizen of the United States, or elsewhere, will give publicity to this Advertisement.

HECTOR MITCHEL.

Description of the Schooner Perthshire

Beautifully Pilot-Boat American built, about two years old, flush deck, square stern, and rather narrow, knee-head cut to resemble a Dragon, Bulls' eyes on the quarter-deck, close bulwarks all round, but rather low, coppered, and, when skilfully managed, sails uncommonly fast, main-mast rakes more, and is more taunt, than the foremast, carries a fore-top-sail, which is remarkable by not being deep in proportion to its breadth, and therefore looks some what squat, measures *per* Register 79 feet nine inches length on deck, 22 feet two inches breadth, eight feet 11 inches hold, and is 165 tons.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 30sten November, 1816.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen,
Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.
P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

Gouvernement's Secretary den 29ste Nov. 1816.

HIERBY wordt kennis gegeven dat ter Gouvernement's Secretary een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt, om met de Hollandsche brigantyn genaamd de Vrouwe Elisabeth van hier naar Amsterdam verzonden te worden, en dat dezelve op Vrydag den 6den December om twee uuren des namiddags zal gesloten worden.

De Secretaris van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal, W. PRINCE.

DAAR de Raad van Administratie van het Fonds der gewapende Burgermacht alhier bepaald zitting nemen zal op den eersten Maandag van elke maand, zoo wordt aan alle de genen, die eenige rekeningen ten laste voormeld Fonds inteleveren, of eenige voordragt aan voorzegden Raad te doen hebben, mits deze aangezegd, zoodanige rekeningen, voordragten, enz. in den voormiddag van bepaalden dag inteleveren ten huize van Major G. Stiddels, President in opgemelden Raad.

J. G. RINGELING,
Kwartier Meester.

Curaçao den 28sten November 1816.

By the Government's Patent,
NOTICE.

JUAN HERBELIN, Surgeon Dentist, has the honor of informing the Public that he will Practise in this place.

He makes and sets Artificial Teeth to remain, or fixes them as may be required, with which one may eat and drink without deranging or suffering the least pain from them.

He cleans, separates, equalises, plombs, cauterises and draws Teeth with the dexterity which only practice gives to an able Surgeon.

He sells an Electuary of his own composition, which has a double value for its virtue, in cleaning and purifing the Gums, closing them to the Teeth when separated, and fastens the teeth in their Sockets, draws from them that livid and disagreeable colour, obviates the Scurvy and the putrefaction occasioned by it, opposes the carees or pricking of the teeth. It dissolves the tartar and gives the natural colour, dissipates the bad scent of the mouth if not occasioned by the stomach, and finally renders the mouth wholesome and agreeable.

In distributing the same, directions will be given for its use.

He has also for Sale, Dentrifice Powders.

Con Licencia del Gobierno,
AVISO AL PUBLICO.

JUAN HERBELIN, Cirujano Dentista, avisa al publico de que se ha determinado vivir aqui para exercitar su arte; él fabrica dientes artificiales, poniendoles fixos ó no fixos segun se quiere, y con los quales se puede beber y comer sin dificultad alguna, sin sufrimiento y sin necesitarse sacarlos de su lugar; él limpiará los dientes, los separará é igualará, como tambien los aplomará y cauterizará; los sacará con aquella habilidad, destreza y presteza adquiridas con 20 años, de estudios y practica. Tiene un Electuario de su composicion, el qual, por su doble propriedad, limpia las enzias, las restablece sobre los dientes ya que sean en parte ó totalmente descalzados, fortificandolos quando estan vacilantes; saca, à poco tiempo que se usa de él, aquel color cardeno y desagradable; es preservativo del Escorbuto y putrefacion que ocasiona, y asi mismo de la podre y picaduras de los dientes: los vuelve, dissolviendo el tartaro, à su natural color; dissipa el mal olor de la boca, si es que no proviene del estomago. En fin, este Electuario hace la boca sana y suave. El Sr. Dn. Juan Herbelin, vendiendolo à un precio regular, enseñará el modo con que usarlo. El tiene tambien dentrificos polvos para limpiar dientes y preservar su esmalte.

BY den Drukker is te koop het Tarief van In en Uitgaande Rechten op het Eiland Curaçao.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

Blank Price Currents.—ditto Bills of Exchange.—ditto of Sale—ditto Lading School Books—and Blank address Cards.

For the City of St. Domingo and Kingston,



THE BRISISH SCHOONER
INTREPID,

To sail in all next week. For freight or passage please apply to
Nov. 30. GEORGE CURIEL.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

23. golet Alexandria, Coolman,		Aruba
—— Trinidad, Loyando,		Maracaybo
25. bark Atalanta, Pess,		Trinidad
golet Forthuin, Jansen,		Spaansche Kust
—— Comet, Maymo,		Aruba
—— St. Helena, Taylor,		Philadelphia
26. —— Candelaria, Mendes,		La Guayra
bark Vergenoeging, Levy,		Puerto Cavello
27. —— Celestina, Cortico,		Spaansche Kust
28. Forthuin, Penso,		ditto
lantje El Carmen, Peres,		ditto
29. golet George Buttler, Watlington,		Barbados

UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

23. golet Adventure, Sterling,		Puerto Cavello
—— Venus, De Leon,		Aux Cayes
—— De Prins, Visser,		St. Croix
—— Maria, Janz,		La Guayra
25. —— Louisa, Rasmyn,		naar zee
—— De Hoop, Heytman,		Puerto Cavello
bark Maria, Bartholo,		St. Thomas
—— Louisa, Torner,		St. Domingo
golet Maria, Porrier,		La Guyra
bark Atalanta, Pess,		St. Thomas
—— Mary, Molino,		Spaansche Kust
golet Dorothea, Hart,		St. Thomas
—— Elizabeth, Bruin,		Coro
26. —— N.S. del Carmen, Apastegu,		P. Cavello
—— Alexandria, Coolman,		Aruba
bark De Goede Hoop, Eltino,		Sp. Kust
lantje St. Fernando, Ocanes		ditto
brik Hippomenes, Evenet,		New York
27. golet Candelaria, Mendez,		Spaansche Kust
28. —— Forthuin, Janz,		ditto
29. —— Comet, Evertsz,		Aruba

Wy hebben Dominicasche kouranten tot den 13den dezer ontvangen, inhoudende Lord Exmouth's officieele rapport, wegens zyne roemryke overwinning over de Algerynen, die wy het genoegen hebben heden aan onze lezeren uitgebreid mede te delen. Daar het gemelde rapport zeer wydlopig is, kunnen wy het translaat by deze gelegenheid niet laten volgen, doch zullen het zelven in onze naaste geven. Het schynt dat Lord Exmouth door particuliere brieven uit den vloot bewust was, wegens de grote slagting die er stond te geschieden, want van het achtersteven menige duizenden menschen aan strand ontdekkende, zo gaf hy hun door het zwaayen zyner hoed en andere tekens te kennen dat zy zig daar van daan zouden begeven. Doch deze menschlievende waarschouwing wierd niet in acht genomen, zo dat er met de eerste laag menige honderden menschen als weggeveegt wierden. Zyn Lordschap heeft een kneuzing op de wang en een wond in de dye, doch van geen gevaar bekomen, zyn Lordschap wilde ook niet gedogen, dat men zyne wonden zoude nazien, dan na de victorie behaald was. Dus hebben Engeland en Holland een vyand overwonnen, voor welkers vernieleng, alle andere volkeren hun dank verschuldigd zyn.

Er zyn drie vaartuigen onder Nederlandsche vlag onder de kust van Coro genomen geraakt, zy gingen aldaar om de meest benodig de provisities voor dit eiland te halen—de oorzaak hiervan is onbekend, doch men verzekerd dat het volk gevangen genomen is.

De goletten Fanny kapitein Lowth en Vriendschap kapitein Shain van hier, zyn beide in goede staat te Philadelphia aangekomen.

BARBADOS, 19den October.

Wy hebben in onze laatste gewag gemaakt van de onpasselykheid van zyne excellentie Sir James Leith, G. C. B. K. T. S. & S. R. C. M. M. gouverneur van dit eiland en commandant van de gewapende macht in de boven en beneden eilanden en provintien van Zuid America. Thans hebben wy te melden dat zyne excellentie op den 16den dezer in het 53ste jaar zyner ouderdom overleden is. S'daags daarna betoonde de inwoneren alhier hunne achting voor zyne excellentie door geen negotie te doen en hunne pakhuisen niet te openen. De lyf garde en de St. Michaels militie hadden zig mede op last hunner respective colonels ten einde hem de eerbewyzen aan zyn rang verschuldigt te betonen, vergaderd, alle andere schikkingen gemaakt zynde zo vertrok de lykstatie te 4 uren van Pilgrim en kwam aan St. Michaels kerk. Na de begravenis preekte de eerwaarde Mr. Garnett rector zyner Parochie een leerrede tot text nemende het 24tse vers van het 35ste kap. uit Kronyke II. "En gansch Juda en Jerusalem namen de rouw voor Josias aan."

Toen dit geeindigt was vuurde een detachement artilleristen die met elf veldstukken aan S'Konings Huis geplaatst waren drie schoten uit ieder stuk zynde het getal tot zyne excellenties rang behorende.

Door het overlyden van Sir James Leith vervalt het commando der gewapende macht in deze oorden op den generaal majoor Ramsay gouverneur van Antigua aan dewelke zo wy vernemen men reeds een express gezonden heeft.

DOMINICA, Oct. 30.

Generaal majoor Ramsay is laatstleden week in het vlag schip van admiraal Harvey van Antigua vertrokken, om het commando zyner majesteits gewapende macht in de West Indien overtenemen. Het hoofdkwartier blyft als naar gewoonte te Barbados.

LONDON.

September 12.—Een zeer bekwame konstenaar is onlangs van America alwaar hy gegaan was in de hoop van voordelig geplaatst te zullen worden te rug gekomen.

Hy zegt, dat het dagloon der werklieden op byna vier schellings ses pence Engelsch geld beloopt doch dat men die slegts vyfmaanden in 't jaar kan verdienen. De logementen zyn vry duurder dan in Engeland. Levensmiddelen niet goedkooper. Hy heeft een aantal Engelsche werklieden aldaar gelaten die naar een gelegenheid wagten om overtekomen.

De minister van oorlog van Frankryk heeft de twe bataillons op het Eiland Rhe leggende en naar Guadeloupe en Martinique gedestineerd op 2036 man laten voitallig maken.—De expeditie zal vroeg in September gereed zyn om te zeilen.

De kleine koning van Rome maakt een spoedige voortgang by het publiek. Een brief gedagtekend Weenen den 21sten van laatstleden maand zegt, eergisteren begaf zig den keizer met beide zyne dochters en den kleine koning van Rome te Schoenbrunn, om de jonge leeuw onlangs door de princes van Wales aan zyne majesteit geschonken te gaan zien. Daar de leeuw jong is, word hy door twe geiten gevoed. Op het naderen van den aartshertogime, kwam een dier geiten haar met haare hoornen dreigen, het welke jonge Bona ziende, liep hy naar de geit en nam haar by de hoornen en zeide zeer zachtjes tegens zyn tante *vous pouvez passer maintenant ma tante n'ayer pas peur je la retiens*, dat is gy kunt nu vry voorby gaan tante, zyt niet bevreest ik houd haar vast. De keizer was zeer te vrede met dit geval en zeide tot hem, dat is goed myn jonge ik zie dat gaarne dat gy den waare weg alwaar gevaar is kiest. Hy is een grote gunsteling van den keizer en van alle anderen, want hy is een byzondere knappe jonge.

We have received Dominica Chronicles, containing Lord Exmouth's Official account of the glorious victory over the Algerines, which we have this day the pleasure of laying before our Readers in detail. Lord Exmouth was, by private letters from the fleet, it appears, aware of the havoc that must follow, seeing so many thousands of people on shore, ascended the poop, and by waving his hat, and by every other possible indication, signified his wish that they should retire—this humane warning was disregarded, and several hundreds were swept off by the first broadside. His lordship received a contusion in the cheek, and a wound on the thigh, but not dangerous, nor neither would he allow to be examined until after the victory. Thus has England and Holland conquered an enemy for which the whole world ought to be thankful.

Three small vessels, engaged in commerce, and under the flag of this colony, have been detained by the Spaniards on the coast of Coro. We are not aquainted with the circumstances which led to their detention, but understand that their crews have been imprisoned.

The schooners Fanny, Lowth, and Friendship, Shain, both from this port, had safely arrived at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia papers to the 4th instant have reached us, and from them we extract the following intelligence, dated—"Consular Office of Spain, New York, Oct. 29, 1816," which, after considering the *good harmony existing between the United States and Spain, &c.* goes on to state, that the minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty has directed it to be made known for general information, that perfect tranquillity being restored throughout the Kingdom of St. Fé, the blockade of the coasts had been raised, and that in consequence thereof the Vice

Roy of New Granada had opened all the ports of that kingdom, and especially that of Carthagena, to the intercourse and commerce of all powers in amity with his majesty, subject to the following regulations and duties :—

1. Reciprocal commerce is established between said kingdom and friendly foreign colonies, in like manner as agreed upon with those of England in the general Junta of Tribunals the third of January, 1809.

2. The duties on this trade to be paid, as are manifested in the schedule adjoined.

3. These duties on the exportation of metals to be paid in the same coins as those exported, and on produce, in any current money.

4. Metals shall not be exported that have not paid the duty imposed on the minors of 20 per cent. nor silver bullion.

5. Gold and silver which on exportation from those countries have paid duties, will not be subject to further duty on the importation thereof in the Peninsula.

6. Foreigners that may incline to follow the trade, must indispensably avail themselves of Spanish consignees.

7. Natives, or persons domiciliated in those provinces, whose return cargoes exceed in value the exports which were made for the purchase of those cargoes, shall pay a duty on the excess in silver milled coin ; and upon paying such duty shall receive a certificate which will entitle them to a return of that amount upon any subsequent exportation to the value of that excess.

8. Tariff of duties.

EXPORTS.		
Produce of the country - - -	13 1-2	per ct.
Gold in bars - - - - - - -	7	do.
Gold in coin - - - - - - -	7	do.
Silver in coin - - - - - - -	14	do.
IMPORTS.		
Merchandize - - - - - - - -	27	per ct.
Liquors - - - - - - - - - -	42	do.
Provisions - - - - - - - - -	16	do.

In pursuance of the above order, and in conformity with royal decrees regulating the commerce with the possessions of H. C. M. certificates will be granted at this office for all vessels bound from this Consular district to those ports.

THOMAS STOUGHTON.

The Portuguese princesses betrothed to the king of Spain, and his brother Charles, arrived at Cadiz, Sept. 4, 64 days from the Brazils.

Late from Buenos Ayres.

New York Oct. 21.—The brig Regent, Bartlett, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 1st of Sept. Capt. Bartlett informs us that all was quiet there. The dissentions which had existed were amicably settled, and all parties had submitted to the new independent government. The Spanish and Portuguese expeditions had not arrived.

BARBADOS, October 19.

In our last, we noticed the illness of his excellency Sir James Leith, G. C. B.—K. T. S. & S. K. C. M. M.—Governor of this island, and commander of the forces in the windward and leeward islands, and provinces of South America; and we have now to state, that his excellency departed this life on the 16th inst. aged 53 years.

On the following day, the inhabitants of this town evinced their respect for his excellency by refraining from business, and keeping their stores shut up. The Life Guards and St. Michael's Militia were likewise assembled by the directions of their different colonels, in order to assist in the honors due to his rank ; and every other preparation having been made, the funeral procession moved from Pilgrim at 4 o'clock, and reached St. Michael's church in the following order :—

A detachment of the Life Guards.
The flank companies of the queen's royal regiment, with armes reversed.
The bands of the queen's 25th, and 4th batt. 60th foot, playing a funeral dirge.
Captains Huxley and Moody, aides-de-camp to the late commander of the forces.

Pall-Bearers.

Dr. Fergusson,	Lieut. col. Lane,
Colonel Popham,	The hon. col. Mayers,
Colonel Codd,	Colonel Berkeley,
Major-gen. Johnstone,	Major-gen. Stehelin,
The hon. J. Brathwaife,	The hon. J. A. Beckles.

[*The Body borne by a detachment of 25th regt.*]
Major Leith Hay and capt. Belches, aides-de-camp to the late commander of the forces,
Officers of the general Staff of the army and Colonial Staff.
The officers of the garrison of St. Ann's.
A detachment of Life Guards.

After the burial service, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Garnett, rector of this Parish, who chose for his text, the latter part of the 24th verse of the 35th chap. II Chronicles : —"*And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah,*"

This being ended, a detachment of royal artillery, which had been stationed at King's House with eleven field pieces, fired three rounds from each, being the number of guns to which his excellency's rank entitled him.

By the death of Sir James Leith, the command of the forces on this station will devolve on major-general Ramsay, governor of Antigua ; to whom, we believe, an Express has been sent.

DOMINICA, October 30.

Major-general Ramsey left Antigua last week in the the flag-ship of admiral Harvey to assume the command of his majesty's forces in the West Indies—head quarters as usual at Barbados.

LONDON.

Sept. 12.—A very intelligent artificer has returned lately from America, to which he went, upon a hope of finding beneficial employment. He states, that the wages of workmen are about four shillings and six pence a day, English, but these are only to be had for five months in a year. Lodging is much dearer than in England ; provisions not cheaper. He left numbers of English workmen waiting to obtain a passage home.

The minister of war of France has ordered the two batts. of men in the Isle of Rhe for Guadaloupe and Martinique, to be raised to 2036 men. —The expedition will be ready to set sail early in September.

The little king of Rome is rising rapidly into public notice. A letter dated Vienna, the 21st ult. says —" The day before yesterday the emperor went to Schoenbrunn with his two daughters, and the little king of Rome, to see the young lion which the princess of Wales has lately presented to his majesty ; the lion being very young is nursed by two goats ; on the approach of the archduchess, one of the goats came forward menacing with her horns, seeing which, little Bony ran to the goat, took hold of her horns, and said very quietly to his aunt, '*vous pouvez passer maintenants ma tante, n'ayez pas peur, je la retiens.*'—The emperor was extremely pleased, saying to him, 'that is well, my boy, I like you for that, I see you choose the right way where there is danger.' He is a great favourite with the emperor, as well as with every body else, for he is a remarkably fine boy."

Emigration.—A letter from America states the following important fact :—" On the 26th of June sailed from New York for Liverpool, a vessel having on board 196 persons stowed in the steerage and other miserable stations of the vessel, being English manufacturers and others returning to Britain, not being able to get employment in this union that would produce them bed and board."

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Admiralty-Office, September 15, 1816.

Capt. Brisbane, of his majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office last night with the following dispatches from admiral lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croaker, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay Aug. 28.

Sir—In all the vissisitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday ; and the happy result produced from it this day by the signature of peace. Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the king of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his majesty's government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures. My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence his majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspicious and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona ; that fleet on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another with proportionate resources, created and equipped ; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection. Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men ; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them. Their lordships will already have been informed, by his majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day he broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days ; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole ; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the consul. Captain Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gateway, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gunboats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.—The Dey informed captain Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true ; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.—The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety ; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.—From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his royal highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies) ; directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship ; he was met near the Mole by the captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours ; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.—The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea-breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, fol-

lowed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards' distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following, this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we were steered for, as the guide to our position. — Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half-past eleven.—The ships immediately followed me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.—I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing vice-admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well-supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, from want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.—About sunset I received a message from rear-admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requested I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.—The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.—I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of lieutenant Fleming and Mr. Parker, by captain Reade of the Engineers to bring her into the Mole; but the rear-admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the rear-admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destrnction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.—There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by fining the ships so near us. and I had long resisted the entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about 100 yards, which at length I gave into, and major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany lieutenant Richards in this ships' barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.—The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.—Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and, by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells about two in the morning, after twelve hours' incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honour of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.—The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion. —The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occured to any ship. —The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.—The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years. —Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the grogress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted servises of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honor to command, will be received by his royal highness the prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.—If I attempted to name to their lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honor to command who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficulty to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to vice-admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his majesty the king of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal: from the youngest midshipmen to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.—I have confided this dispatch to rear-admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I have not sooner been known to him.—The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch; and I am happy to say captains Ekins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7,000 men.—I recommend my officers and fleet to their lordships' protection and favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EXMOUTH.

Killed and Wounded.

BRITISH.—Total killed and wounded—128 killed, 690 wounded.

DUTCH.—Total 13 killed, 52 wounded.

Grand Total.—883.

Memorandum of the Destruction in the Mole of Algiers in the attack of the 27th of Augustus 1816.

4 large frigates, of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 34 to 30, all the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessel of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; store-houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun-carriages, mortar-beds, casks, and ships stores of all descriptions.

EXMOUTH.

His Britannic majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, *Algiers-Bay, August* 21*st*, 1816.

SIR.—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and on your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.—As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my sovereign's name: without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.—If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.—I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and I repeat my demand, that the consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties.—I have the honor &c.

EXMOUTH.

To his highness the Dey of Algiers.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers-Bay, Aug. 30 1816.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The commander-in chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of twenty-one guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his royal highness the Prince Regent of England:

I. The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money recieved by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the consul, in terms dictated by the captain of the *Queen Charlotte*.

The commander-in chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners, and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct, that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his divine providence, during the conflict which took place on the 27th between his majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.—It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ships companies.

To the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, &c. &c.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers-Bay, Aug. 1, 1816.

SIR.—I have the honor to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, that I have sent captain Brisbane with my duplicate dispatches, as I am afraid that admiral Milne, in the Leander, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward a few hours after be sailed.—Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their lordships upon all points that I may have omitted. —Admiral Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.—I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed tomorrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two. The Minden has sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.—The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me.—I have the honor &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq, &c. Admiralty.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven,
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.